## PHILIPPINE EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Evidence of Past Volcanic Activity Presented by Extinct Craters. Records of Seismic Disturbances.

By CAPT. HYLAND C. KIRK.

enumerated as existing in the Philippines, and some 15 which are pronounced extinct; but neither of these numbers can be regarded as definite. Some of these active volcanoes, Bulusan and Bacon, for example, show but the merest trace of vapor at their summits, and may never erupt again; while some long inactive point of Luzon and long reported as extinct. Besides, if we count all the vations with cavities, or with what have evidently been craters at some time in their vicinity, we shall have a very large

their vicinity, we shall have a very large list of inactive volcanoes.

Mount Madin-as, the highest peak on the Island of Panay, which rises 7,152 feet above sea-level, has undoubtedly an extinct crater in its top. This is shown by the numerous streams which pour "from aloft" down its sides. Of three photos which I secured none was taken under sufficiently favorable, circumunder sufficiently favorable circum-stances to show this. I was informed at Colasi that Madia-as had never been suc cessfully ascended, but that one or two fatalities had resulted from such attempts. Another fact pointing to its volcanic character is that its peak is formed of basaltic rock, hard and firm as glass, of intense black color. Similar-ly Mount Nasog, or Cresta de Gallo, south coast of Panay, has a crater-like depression in its side and is composed largely of andesite and diorite; volcanic abound, in fact, throughout the Antique Range.

EXTINCT VOLCANOES.

In the case of many old craters the evidences of their former eruptive character have been in great degree obliterated. The crater of Banajao, or Mayjayjay, south of Laguna de Bay, Luzon, is now completely covered with trees and vege-tation; yet in 1730 it destroyed the town of Sariaya, and for a considerable period its crater, some three miles in circumfer

ris crater, some three miles in circumfer-ence, formed a lake.

From the slopes of Daliliguan, east of Banajao, the Botocan River leaps 140 meters (460 feet) from a volcanic rock to the gorge below. The crater of Ma-quiling, northwest of Banajao, and near the town of Los Banos, though the walls are abrupt and steep, is thickly wooded. Evidence of crater-obliteration and sub-

sidence of volcanic action is shown also in the geysers and numerous hot springs of which some 200 have been located in the islands. The waters of about three-fourths of these have been analyzed and some pronounced of great medicinal val-ue. Another evidence is shown in crater lakes which exist at comparatively low

A volcanic eruption is reported to have occurred at Buhayan, Mindanao, in 1640. so violent as to be heard at Manila, 400 miles away; as a sequence of which the entire mountain is said to have disap-peared and a lake formed in its place. If this account is correct, the reported erup-tion in that year of Mecaturin, previously referred to, may be a mistake, as Maca-turin is located in a section known for-

merly as Buhayan. Lake Mainit, or Sapongan, in the Dis-Lake Mainit, or Sapongan, in the Dis-trict of Surigao, which extends eight miles north and south and about six miles east and west, is undobtedly the crater of an extinct volcano. Its sides are steep, extending abruptly downward 60 feet, and it is 1,200 feet deep in the middle; while the surrounding mountain abound in hot springs.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES.

as earthquakes occur with frequency there is no part of the world probably affording better facilities for the study of seismic and volcanic phenomena than this archipelago. The Spanish scientists located 10 seismic foci in the islands—five in Luzon, and five in Mindanao. In this errangement the foci are supposed to be determined by generalizing the direction and intensity of wave-movements in different earthquakes; earthquake and volcanic centers, however, are seen to be in pretty close agreement. The Spanish also divided the islands, apparently as a mat-ter of convenience, into three seismic zones separated by parallel lines: Southern, including Mindanao and all territory south of the 10th parallel; Central, including the Viscayan Islands and Luzon to nearly the 16th parallel of latitude; and the Northern, comprising the remain-der of Luzon, the Babuyanes and Batanes Islands, north. They enumerated three classes of shocks: Vertical movements (trepidatorio); horizontal movements (onitorio); and rotary movements (rota-

The most dangerous on record are of the first class; in violent disturbances, however, the second are usually com-bined with the first. The rotary movements seldom occur, and of a dozen recorded instances, but one or two are put down as strong, and none as violent. terremotos, and ordinary shocks, tem-

As illustrating the frequency of earthquakes, Padre Urios, S. J., reports that quakes, Padre Urios, S. J., reports that at Surigao in January, 1889, there were 100 shocks in 21 days. The great majority of shocks recorded are not noticed by the ordinary observer. In my own experience of nearly two years in the islands (1900 and 1901), I recall but three definite shocks—two in Manila, and one at Iloilo; while a score or more were recorded by instruments.

If we assume the current theory that the ultimate cause of both earthquakes and volcanic eruptions is the secular cooling of the earth and adjustments of pressures on its surface where faults occur in the crust, we shall find some interesting examples in the seismic records of the Phil-Among these, illustrations that earthquakes are sometimes due apparentto vacua created by volcanoes, as already referred to in the eruption of Macaturin, 1871, and of Conloan, 1894, and that volcanic eruptions often follow the agitations of earthquakes and seem to relieve them, as in eruptions already men-tioned of Taal, 1610; Bacon, 1840; May-on, 1853 and 1855, and Bulusau, 1880. EARLIEST RECORDED EARTHQUAKES.

The earliest recorded earthquake occurred in Luzon in 1599. It is reported as having been very violent and destruc-tive. One mentioned by Aduarte as oc-curring on St. Andrew's Day, 1610, af-fected the whole Island of Luzon from Manila north. He says: "It caused great destruction over the whole area; in the Province of Ilocos it swallowed up palm trees, and left only the tops of their branches above the earth's surface; its shock dashed hills on the opposite sides of valleys together, threw down many buildings, and killed a great number of people. Its fury was greatest in New govia, where it rent mountains asunder and created new lake basins. The earth threw up immense fountains of sand, and vibrated so terribly that the people, un-able to stand upon it, laid down and fastened themselves to the ground, as if they had been on a ship in a stormy sea. In the range inhabited by the Mandayas mountain fell in, crushing a village and destroying its inhabitants. An immense portion of the cliff sank Into the river and now, where the stream was formerly bordered by a range of hills of equal

COPYRIGHT 1902, BY HYLAND C. KIRK. Altogether 11 active volcanoes are tains in Cagayan is said to have disap-

peared. In 1628, according to Perrey's "Memeires de l'Academie de Dijon," 14 earthquake sheeks occurred in the province of the Camarines on the same day; many buildings were destroyed, a mountain rent asunder, and a considerable territory flooded by the sea.

An earthquake referred to by Padre Nicremberg as occurring Jan. 4, 1641, may again show signs of life, if they do in the Igorrote country east of Ilocos, not indulge in violent cruptions. Thus was preceded by a terrible hurricane. Dr. Kemper claimed recently to have seen a cloud of smoke issuing from the crater of Caua, located at the northeast point of Luzon and long reported as exponential to the crater of the control of the c the mountains had previously been. In that same year three volcanoes are te-ported as having "burst forth": one at Aringay, west coast of Luzon; one in Jolo; and another in Sanguir, one of the North Celebes south of Mindanao. DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES IN MANILA.

> ing first occurred on that day, Nov. 30, and at intervals of five days for some weeks afterward, depopulated Manila in 1645, causing a loss of over 600 lives. This occurred, so far as known, without any accompanying volcanic phenomena whatever; and the same is true of earthquakes affecting Manila in 1646, 1648, 1658, 1665, 1675, 1683 and 1796. In 1824, according to Sir John Bowring, "many churches in Manila were destroyed, together with the principal bridge, the baracks, great numbers of private houses; and a chasm opened of nearly four miles n length. The inhabitants all fled into the fields, and the six vessels in the port were wrecked." (Philippine Islands, 81.) During another earthquake in 1828 "the vibration of the lamps was found to describe an arc of four and a half feet; the huge cornerstones of the principal gate of the city were displaced; the great bells were set ringing. It lasted between two and three minutes, rent the walls of several churches and other buildings, but was not accompanied by subter-ranean noises," (Id.) No volcanic eruptions are reported as occurring contem poraneously with either of these earthquakes, and the same is true of the shocks experienced at Manila in 1830, 1863 and

On the eve of Corpus Christi Day, June 3, 1863, at 31 minutes past seven, while the city was engaged in preparing for the city was engaged in preparing for the festivities of the morrow, suddenly a violent rocking of the earth occurred. Buildings recled, walls crumbled and timbers snapped in twain. The palace, the carred, the cathedral, and, in fact, all characters, the cathedral, and, in fact, all the public buildings were completely decompanies to go into a hospital. stroyed. The shock lasted but half a minute, but in that brief period 400 people were killed outright and 2,000 injured; with a property loss estimated at \$8,000, 000. Several buildings were also destroy-

ed at Cavite.

July 14, 1880, a series of violent earthquake shocks began at Manila, which last-ed till July 25, doing enormous damage, though few lives were lost; this was felt in the neighboring provinces. In 1863 and 1880 the disturbances seemed to originate in the mountains to the northeast. in which no volcanic manifestations had occurred for centuries.

Severe earthquakes were experienced in Nueva Eciji in September and October, 1881, supposed to have been influenced somewhat by the eruption of Mayon in May previously. Northeast Luzon experienced a severe earthquake in February, 1887, and porthastication.

Aug. 15, 1897, a severe earthquake was

felt on the west coast of Luzon from Vigan to Manila.

So many of these earthquakes have no apparent connection with volcanic phenomena that it is difficult to assert a di-rect and positive relation between the two. Yet, according to the "Estado Geografico," there is one date on which the entire volcanic orchestra of the islands was in full play with seismic accompaniment. "On Jan. 4, 1641—a memorable day, for on that date all the known volca-noes of the archipelago began to erupt at the same hour—a lofty hill in the Cama-rines, inhabited by heathens, fell in, and fine lake sprang into existence upon its ite. The then inhabitants of the village of Buhi migrated to the shores of the new lake, which, on this account, was penceforward called the Lake of Buhi. In 1716 there was an earthquake at Manila at the same time with an eruption of Taal volcano, and a similar correspondence was observed in 1749 when Taal ex-ploded. In 1852 an earthquake which In 1852 an earthquake which affected Manila and surrounding provinces, Batangas especially, where Taal is located, did not arouse the monster to ac-tivity, though it opened great crevices in the earth and caused Mont Ubambo, on Subig Bay, in Zambales, to sink into th

sea.
It is tree that in the Visayan Islands general, violent earthquakes are styled the recorded shocks have been less numerous, and in recent years the actual num-ber of earthquakes less, probably, than in either the northern or southern zones In Panay but two extraordinarily severe earthquakes are recorded, and these 100 years apart; the earliest in July, 1787, and the last Feb. 2, 1887. The former was the more destructive, though many churches and other edifices were injured by the shocks of 1887. The latter was felt in Negros, which has also been comparatively free from such disturbances though severe ones were felt in 1895 and 1896. Violent earthquakes were experi-enced in Samar and Leyte in February, 1890, and in October, 1897.

Mindanao is probably the banner island for carthquakes, though we find but seven shocks recorded as occurring in Zamboanga for the year 1897; six of these followed each other at intervals of three or four days, and all happened in the month of October. In the same year there were 12 at Surigao, none severe 16 at Veruela, one marked violent and two strong; six slight ones at Cotabato; and one only at Misamis, rated as strong.

It is probably safe to conclude that the increased pressure constituting the immediate force producing earth-quakes and volcanic eruptions may come from any source, as the air, the ocean, or increased weight of earth. Thus the hurricane referred to as preceding the earthquake of 1641 may

have been the inciting cause. A sharp earthquake shock was experienced in Luzon at 11 p. m., April 2, 1886, which was found to have been immediately pre-ceded by "an enormous flaming meteor" which traversed the sky from east to west, and which when about the zenith split in two with a loud explosion, the pieces diverging at an angle of some 45 degrees and producing a violent concussion." (Sawyer, Inhabitants of the ippines, p. 401.)

Many of these phenomena have had Many of these phenomena have had their inception in the ocean. A shock accompanied by a huge tidal wave destroyed the town of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, in 1735. The Spanish steamer Brutus experienced a submarine upheaval in the deep sea off Mindanao in September, 1897, when an earthquake was felt at Zamboangs. In the same year, in the month of October, an earthquake

volcano was formed at Didica Shoal, eight A FRIEND WITH THE the Babuyanes group, north of Luzon. There is another island, called Camiguin, north of Mindanao, and Feb. 16, 1871 following a series of earthquakes, a new volcano rose up on that island near the town of Cabarman on the seacoast. town of Cabarman on the segcosst. Flames butst forth also from cracks which opened in the hills along the shore, setting fire to the forests, so that with the burning mountain in front the frightened inhabitants were nearly surrounded by fire. That there has been a very large balance in favor of elevation of the land over subsidence is evidenced in sea-shells over subsidence is evidenced in sea-shells found in mountains and lofty shores, in terraces cut in rocky coasts by the action

I sat down, I must seem to be conof the waves, as well as in the character of the waves, as well as in the character of the rocks themselves. "The generally accepted theory," says Sir John Bowring.
"as to the formation of the Philippines is that they all formed part of a vast he asked. by that they all formed part of a vast primitive continent, which was broken up by some great convulsion of nature, and that these islands are the scattered fragments of that continent. Buzeta supposes that from Luzon the other islands were detached." Nevertheless, a more complete examination of the subject will were detached." Nevertheless, a more complete examination of the subject will probably show that the Philippines have been built up by slow processes, for the most part extending through many cen turies. "On the whole," says Geo. F. Becker, U. S. Geologist, "the uplift has been very gradual, so that even the coral polyp has been able to adjust himself to polyp has ocen able to adjust himself to the changing conditions, building outward into deep water as his old home was rais-ed too high for his welfare."

Finally we may conclude from recorded

Another, St. Andrew's earthquake, havseismic and volcanic data, as well as other considerations, that in general the latest of these phenomena are least violent: so that, if we take into account what Yankee enterprise may ultimately accom-plish in the future toward controlling the effects of these evils, we may also expect that as incidental to American occupation the terrors of this class of disturbances may ultimately cease.

#### COMMISSIONER WARE

Points With Pride to the Good Material in Iowa Regiments During the Civil War. (Burlington Hawkeye.)

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, Aug. 7, 1902. Editor Hawkeye: Having occasion today to inspect the section of my Bureau having in charge the vast quantities of certificates of disability which are so much onsulted in the making out of pensions, and the question having come up as to the number of applications made concerning the war with Spain, I called upon the Chief of the section to bring me all the certificates of disability from the old 1st lowa Inf., which was done; and lo and ehold! there was only one certificate. It was the certificate of Samuel B. Aus-

tin. He was discharged by reason of a severe wound received at the battle of Wilson's Creek. It would naturally ap-pear that after the severe campaign which

For instance, there was Bill Fuller, of the Burlington company, who received a frightful wound in the head. We cap-tured a horse and put Bill on it and nursed him along; and the same was done with other wounded men, so that they had no hospital record, and the only one who was discharged on a certificate of dis-ability appears to have been the Mr. Austin, above named, who appears to have been wounded so that he could not be

This, I think, speaks very well of the 1st Iowa Inf .-- that the records here show only one certificate of disability, and that for wounds received in battle. It shows the material of which the regiment was made which set the pace for the State. Yours very truly, E. F. WARE,

Some Railroad Yarns.

1887; and northwestern Luzon a shock of great violence in April, 1890.

In March, 1892, an earthquake destroyed most of the churches and other solid. It was vears ago, when loce the service of Nueva Viscaya.

Some Railroad Yarns.

Some Railroad Yarns.

Comrade M. T. Crittenden, Co. I, 4th lowa Cav., 612 E. 10th St., Carthage, Mo., wites: "I remember an incident that is said to have occurred on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad some years ago, before President B. F. Yoakum, of the Frisco system, took hold and expanded leras of Nueva Viscaya.

Some Railroad Yarns.

Comrade M. T. Crittenden, Co. I, 4th near Charles City Court House, Gregg's cavalry was attacked by Gen. Hampton and defeated. In the stampede I was said to have occurred on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad some years ago, when loce the system. It was years ago, when loce motives were equipped with the old dia-mond stacks. Old Jack Nelson was pull-ing a freight between Springfield, Mo., ing a freight between Springfield, Mo., and Pierce City. He had a heavy train and was running at a lively gait. He no-ticed a cow and calf start across the track. The cow got over all right, but he did not see what became of the calf. He asked the fireman, but he did not notice; so Jack ran on to Verona water-tank and took water, and was oiling, when he heard a thumping in the stack, and on examina-tion found the calf in the smokestack. He and the fireman took the calf out, and it was apparently unhurt. Jack gave it to a citizen in Verona, and it developed into one of the finest cows in southwest Missouri. Jack is an old soldier, and two or three years ago his eyesight failed him and he was obliged to give up his run.
Just before retiring he was pulling the
Cannon Ball between Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex. One night while on that run he struck a fine deer, and when he stopped he found the deer, dead, lying on the front end over the pilot. That part of the story I can vouch for, but as to the calf episode I have always been a little skeptical."

#### Sunshine in Texas.

(Galveston News.) The sun is shining from a cloudless sky upon more than 8,000,000 acres of cotton; upon 30,000,000 watermelons still upon the vines; upon millions of peach trees burdened with ripening fruit; upon tons of grapes growing purple in the light of waning Summer; upon vast areas of growing grass, upon which 5,000,000 cat-tle feed; upon millions of fat horses and industrious males; upon myriads of musi-cal and contented jackasses; upon innumerable fat hogs, grunting as their snouts plow through the damp, cool earth; shines 13½ hours of the 24, and then come the restful shadows of the night, the gorgeous August moon and the golden stars, nearly 4,000,000 of people fall asleep to the soothing breath of lisping zephyrs mingled with the incomparable melody of 1,432,807 mockingbirds. Such is life in grand, gleaming, glowing, gay, glamorous, gorgeous, gemniferous, glistening, gramineous old Texas.

#### Catalogers' Mistakes

(New York Sun.) It was not long since the young in the cataloging department of the Astor Library were laughing at a beginner there who cataloged Greek roots under "bot-any." But some of the mistakes made by beginners elsewhere are just as amus-ing. Many years ago a young woman who had not yet learned all the intricacies of her work was cataloging a set of works negro."
under "mill." So she wrote; "Was the negro dressed as a Confed-

"Mill on Liberty."
"Ditto on the Floss."

That is one of the historic mistakes that librarians quote, and a newer one is just as amusing. This was the result of a young librarian's inexperience, and read:

"Lead-See Metallurgy." "Lead-Kindly Light." "Lead-Poisoning."

Texas Visited by a Noisy Meteor.

[Galveston Daily News.] A meteor going from the south to the north passed over Navasota, Tex., about 10:30 o'clock the night of July 20. Quite a number of people who had just returned from church witnessed the display, which was grand. The approach first attracted was grain. The approach first attracted attentior by a deep rumbling sound, resembling the approach of a freight train, and then suddenly the heavens were lighted by a large ball of fire which shot across the heavens from horizon to horizon. A fiery trail of sparks was left behind which september, was felt at Zamboanga. In the same year, in the month of October, an earthquake and tidal wave caused great destruction made it appear as a large comet. A few seconds after the disappearance of the seconds after The silt from rivers and tidal deposits of sediment along the shores of islands have probably constituted an active force in these disturbances. In 1856 a new ing the earth.

# COUNTERSIGN.

(Continued from first page.) him, a Confederate. For one Confederate

to attack another is not warfare. Will the witness explain?"
"The party he led were openly Federsaid Scranten.

"You have said that when you first saw Berwick he was in Gen. Meade's pres-ence. Were gound prisoner?"
"It is well known that I went into the

fused by Scranton's last answer. But the President took up the case.

"Did Berwick know that you were in e service of the Confederates States?" "I cannot say positively," was the an

At this reply I recovered, and being permitted continued to question the "I wish the witness to state fully the circumstances in which he saw Jones Berwick first, after the witness left the Federal army."

"The witness will reply," said the "I saw him on the 21st of May, I was then near Milford Station. The accused brought a party of Federal cavalry upon my post and pursued us to the river-the Matapony. We were fired on many times. My party was scattered, and I myself wounded and almost drowned in the river. It was a miracle that I escaped. Afterward, while slowly recovering from my wounds, I saw the accused at the house of a friend who had given me refuge."

"State to the court where and when you then saw Jones Berwick?"
"It was in King William County, in the rear of the Federal army, some miles distant from Hanovertown. On the night of the 28th of May, '64, he came to this I did not see him come to it, but house, I did not see him come to it, but I saw him leave it. He was then on his way to White House, on what mission I

"When did you next see Jones Ber-"At the same house he appeared again on the night of the 14th of June, or per-hans I should say on the morning of the 15th, as it was past midnight, nearly day, when I learned of his presence. He led a body of Federal cavalry in an attack upon the house in which I was yet laid up by my wounds. The house was taken by force, and he made me his prisoner. Several of my friends were killed or wounded. Later in the day others of my friends rescued me while I was being taken under guard to the Federal post at White House."

"And you saw him no more?"
"Yes, I saw him again. My friends
got me that night to the south of the Pamunkey, and secured a carriage, in which to take me to Richmond. On the next evening, near Bottoms Bridge, my car-riage was waylaid by a party of armed men; a distinguished companion by my side was maltreated and so injured that for a long time I thought he was dead. and I myself dragged into the Chicka-hominy swamp, and held as a prisoner

hominy swamp, and held as a prisoner by the accused."

"You are sure he was serving at the time as a Federal?"

"Yes; the Confederaces were near by. He could have taken me to them at any hour. At the time the Federal cavalry was north of the Pamunkev."

"Was he, ithile dressed as a Confederate, within the Confederate lines?"

"At the time I am speaking of he was in no lines at all,"

"Did he do you any injury?"

in no lines at all,"
"Did he do you any injury?"
"None; except what might be claimed as necessary. He kept me under guard in the Chickaheminy swamp, moving down it for a week. He and his party feared to leave the swamp lest the Confederates should come upon them. On the 23d of June he delivered me to Gregg's column of Federal cavalry, which was then marching from White House to the south of the James. On the 24th, near Charles City Court House, Gregg's cavalry was attacked by Gen, Hampton

Station. Can you state positively that the man who led the party was a Fed-eral?"

"He was Berwick, and Berwick is "Was the man who led the party at Milford Station dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"

"I was not near enough to know positively." "Do you know that the party of cav alry who pursued you at Milford Station were Federals?"

"I know it from the wounds I re-

"Was the man who you say left th Was the man who you say left the house in King William County on the 29th of May dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"

"He was dressed as a Federal."

"Was the man who you say led the attack on that house on the morning of the 15th of June dressed as a Federal or a Confederate?" "He was dressed as a Confederate."

"Are you sure that the man dressed as Confederate and the man dressed as a

a Confederate and the man dressed as a Federal were one and the same person?" "I am sure of it."
"Were your friends who defended you in the house in King William County Federals or Confederates?"

"They were neither."
"Were your friends who were with you at Milford Confederates or Federals?"
"They were neither."
"Was the leader of the party who as

saulted your carriage dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?" "He was dressed as a Confederate," "Were the men under his command dressed as Confederates or Federals?"

The witness refused to answer. T

Court ordered the room cleared. When the doors were reopened the Judge-Advocate said: "It is decreed by the Court that you "I asked you," said I, "whether the men under command of the leader who assaulted your carriage were dressed as

"The carriage was stopped in the night," said Scrauton. "I could not see without, Suddenly the curtain was thrown aside, and a voice demanded my surrenders and a voice demanded my surrenders." der, exclaiming that I was surrounded.

My companion fired a pistol. The accused, in retaliation, I must admit,
stunned my companion with a blow. His
body follows: stunned my companion with a blow. His body fell on me and prevented me from making resistance; besides, my worst wound had not yet healed. I fancied, in the darkness, that I had fallen into a powerful ambuscade, and I could do nothing but surrender, When I could at last see outside of the carriage I could see that Berwick had but one follower—a negro."

Confederates or Federals?"

erate or a Federal?"
"He had on no uniform," said Scran-

"He had on no uniform," said Scranton, scowling.

"How long did you say that this single Confederate, or Federal, or whatever he was—this Berwick—held you a prisoner in the Chickahominy swamp?"

"Seven days."

"With what was Berwick armed?"

"He had a rifle and pistols taken from the carriage. With one of the pistols he armed the negro."

me armed the negro."
"During these seven days how did Berwick sustain his prisoners? What seemed to be his source of supply?"
"The first day he had the provisions captured with the carriage. Afterward the negro was sent foraging every day."
"How many persons did Berwick have in his charge?"
"Two: myself and commended." "Two: myself and one other."
"When the negro was absent foraging

did Berwick alone guard his two prison "Yes."
"Berwick had no other help than this negro?"
"None that I could see."
"While in the swamp you saw no one else at all?"
"I saw one man."

"Was this man dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"
"He was dressed as a Confederate."
"Who was he?"

"The witness will state the circumstances fully," said the president.

"The day that the accused delivered me to the Federals a wounded cavalryman, a Confederate, no doubt, rode up to the accused. They talked together, but I could not hear what was said. The accused attended to the wound, I think; then he helved the manyon his horse and then he helped the man on his horse and the man rode off. That is all I know

"The accused will continue," said the President. "How was Berwick armed? With what sort of rifle?"

sort of rifle?"
"He was armed with an Enfield rifle."
Then the President said, "You say that
you were attached to Gen. Meade's army
in some capacity?"
"Yes, sir."
"You are familiar with the arms of the
Federal army?"

"You are familiar with the arms of the Federal army?"
"Yes, sir, in some degree."
"Have you noticed many Enfield rifles in the hands of Federal infantry?" "No, sir; very few. They are almost all armed with Springfields."

"You are understood to say that the accused, when he attacked your carriage with an Enfield rifle, and while he held you prisoner in the Chickahominy swamp, was in Confederate uniform."

you were attacked at Milford, and after ward when you were attacked and res-cued in King William County, that your friends who assisted you were neither Federals nor Confederates. Who were enlisted men of either army, sir."

"Were they armed?"

"Yes, sir."

"With what were they armed?"

"I would be unable to describe their arms, sir. Some had carbines and pistols; "Were they dressed in the uniform of Confederates or Federals, or any uni-

'No. sir." "Were they mounted men? That is say, did they have horses?"

"Were they the farmers of the neighorhood? "No, sir."
"Did they receive pay for their serv-

es?"
"Yes, sir." "Who paid them? Were they paid by the United States, or were they paid by the Confederate States?"

"By neither, sir." "The Court understands you to say, then, that these men under your command were living on the booty that you could

take. Were they partisan rangers regularly enlisted?"
"No, sir; and they were not living on ooty."
"Who paid them?"

"Who paid them?"
"I paid them, sir."
"And how did you derive the means for paying them?"
The witness refused to answer. The Court ordered the room cleared. When the doors were reopened the Judge-Advocate announced that the Court had de-

creed that the witness should not forced to answer the question. "The accused may continue," said the "Can you swear that Berwick, also, was not a guerrilla?"

"He may have been a guerrilla at that "When you were attacked at Milford Station did you know of any special reason for the attack?"
"None, except that I was a Confederate and they were Federals."
"Were you dressed as a Confederate?"

"Were you dressed as a Confederate?" Were you dressed as a Federal?"

"Prior to that time had Berwick ever seen you in other than Federal uniform?"
"Not to my knowledge."
"When he attacked you did you believe he knew you were a Confederate?"
"I did not."

"Did you have any booty that they

might hope to recapture? "No booty; none at all."
"There was nothing of value in your

possession that the party wanted to take There was no such thing in my posession as is ordinarily called valuable."
"Did you have nothing whatever which the party wished to take from you?"
"Yes; there was a person in my

"Was this person dressed as a Con-federate or a Federal?" "The person was dressed neither as Confederate nor as a Federal."

"Was he one of your own comrades?" The President said, "The witness state the circumstances fully."
"The person whom I had in charge a place of safety. She was far from her friends and in my charge.

"The accused will continue," said "Had this lady willingly put inder your charge?" I asked. ; I cannot say that she had." "Were you conveying this lady to her

"By what means were you conveying ner?"

She was in an ambulance." "Was the ambulance Confederate or Federal?" "It was neither."

The President said: "You are understood to say that the ambulance in which you were conveying the lady was neither Confederate nor Federal. Was it a private ambulance?"
"Yes, sir, in a sense it was a private

ambulance. It was an ambulance belong-ing to the Sanitary Commission of the United States. I had captured this ambulance in the rear of Gen. Meade's army and for some time I knew nothing of its contents, it being in the night. When I looked into it I found there was a lady

"The accused will continue," said the President. "Did you know who this lady was?" 'Yes.

"When you were attacked there at Milford did you resist?"
"No; I did not resist." "In your retreat did you save the am oulance and the lady? 'I did not.'

'Did you endeavor to do so?" "Yes."
"Did Berwick know that this lady was with you?"
"I do not know that he knew it when "Did you know this lady?"

"When Berwick attacked you in King William County were you and your men dressed as Federals or Confederates?" ; we were not dressed as either." "At that time were there any valuables

in your possession which Berwick want-ed to take from you?"
"We had nothing which could be called "Did you have a lady prisoner on that

ccasion?"
"I did not." "Did you have any prisoner?"
"I had." "Was this person a Confederate or

"He was neither." The President said: "You were understood to say that you had a prisoner in your keeping, and that this prisoner was neither a Federal nor a Confederate. Who was this prisoner?"

"Mr. Showalter, sir."
"A citizen?"
"Yes, sir."
"Where did he reside?"
"In the house upon which the attack ook place, sir."
"The President said: "The accused may .The President said: "The accused may "I have no further questions, sir,"

"The court stands adjourned until to-corrow morning at 9 o'clock," said the (To be continued.)

## PENSION POINTERS. New Pension Law

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

Subscriber, May, Ark.—Disability inci-lent to age is considered in fixing pen-tion rate under the act of June 27, 1890. If, however, a pensioner were rated at \$12 under the act of 1890, solely on disa-bility of service origin, it is probable that if pensioned under the general law on disabilities the rate would be at lenst \$24.

F. A. L., Fenton .- A copy of the text of the bill you refer to was printed in this column in the issue of July 31. The bill will doubtless be considered by the Senate at the next session of Congress. W. J. G., Urich, Mo .- A volunteer was

not entitled to be designated as a veteran unless after at least nine months' service as a volunteer and being honorably dis-charged, he re-enlisted for three years as

S. P. S., Montgomery, Pa.-The U. S. Government has made no provision for the care of children of soldiers of the war rebellion yet living.

P. D. R., Fond du Lac, Wis.—Volunteers for three years who enlisted after July 21, 1861, and before July 18, 1864, were not entitled to the original bounty of \$100 unless they served the full term, or were discharged for wound or injury incurred in service and line of duty. The additional bounty act of July 22, 1866, expired by limitation on July 1, 1880.

Subscriber, Relfast —The appeal on a Subscriber, Belfast.—The appeal on a former rejected increase claim would not necessarily be disturbed by the allow-

necessarily be disturbed by the allow-ance, by the Pension Bureau, of a sub-sequent claim for increase. A new appli-cation for increase may be filed at once after a former application is granted. H. W. F., Hartford, Conn.-The gen eral law rate of pension for disability re-quiring frequent and periodical aid and attendance of another person is \$50. If assistance is required in dressing and un-dressing, etc., that is regarded as "fre-quent and periodical."

C. A., Petersburg, Mich.-An Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers in the war of the rebellion had the rank of First Lieu-tenant. A hospital record of a disability of service origin would ordinarily be suf-ficient evidence without the testimony of officers or comrades, if the disability were a disease. If the disability were a wound or injury, other evidence than the hospital record would likely be required to show incurrence in line of duty, unless the hospital record indicated incurrence in lin

A. C. P., Stevens Point, Wis .- A de A. C. P., Stevens Point, Wis.—A decision rendered by the Secretary of the Interior on April 6, 1895, says: "'Manual labor' in the pension law does not mean labor with the hands merely, but labor performed with bodily exertion or muscular effort." A "full pension" may be considered \$72 per month, though \$100 is allowed for loss of both hands. The \$72 rate is allowed for total blindness, loss of both feet, total disability of both hands, and for any other disability which reand for any other disability which re-quires regular and constant aid and at-tendance.

J. E. C., South Framingham, Mass.— No new law has been enacted increasing the pension rates of those totally disabled or who are drawing \$72 per month. The bill you evidently have reference to was printed in this column in the issue of July 31.

July 31.

R. M. B.—The widow having been pensioned under the act of 1890, with allowance for the child, probably the child can obtain continuance of pension under the "permanently helpless" provision of the act of 1890, but the revised pension will commence only from the date of application therefor, not from the date of last payment to the widow.

J. W. S., Oden, Ark.—Formal application must be made for restoration of pension, the same as for original pension.

sion, the same as for original pension J. H. T., Meriden, Kan.—The follow ing is the provision of the pension ap-propriation act of March 5, 1896, to which

Deaths in an Oklahoma Post.

Adjutant Ed. Coleman, Reno Post, 13, deaths in that organization occuring within the past two years; John Ryan, Co. C, 1st N. Y.; Henry M. Bowser, Co. I, 11th Iowa; C. Ladd. Illinois; C. S. Gilbert, Illinois; Thomas Wadkins, 5t and Gideon Leak, Co. H, 6th Ind.

### MUSTERED OUT.

BULLOCK.—At Muscotah, Kan., July 27, Edmond Bullock, Co. E, 28th Wis, aged 64.
CHASE.—At Dunkirk, O., July 28, W. W. Chase, Co. D, 18th U. S. Inf., aged 61. Comrade Chase was in all the important battles of the Western army, and was wounded at Resacas, Ga. He was Commander of Edgar Post, 162, Dunkirk, O. A widow, three daughters and one son survive.
LASI-EY.—At Lebanon, Ill., Aug. 7, Oscar C. Lasley, Co. G, 3d Ill., aged 58. Commde Lasley enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, and participated le the battle of Shiloh, but in the July following was discharged on account of disabilities. In May, 1864, he callsted in the 100 days' service.

the July following was discharged on account of disabilities. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 100 days' service.

LEE.—At Charleston, W. Va., Dr. R. H. Lee, Past Commander of the Department of West Virginia, G.A.R., aged 76. Dr. Lee recruited and commanded Co. A, 8th W. Va. He had been a prominent clitzen of Kanawah County for more than 40 years. His wife, whom he married in 1849, died eight days before him. Dr. Lee was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the oldest member of the Improved Order of Red Men, in point of service, in West Virginia.

LONERGAN.—At Montreal, Canada, Capt. John Lonergan, Co. A, 13th Vt. He enlisted at the organization of the regiment, and served until its muster-out. He especially distinguished himself at Gettysburg. His company recaptured a battery on the second day, and took 33 prisoners, who had sought shelter in the Rogers House. On the third day his regiment helped repulse Pickett's famous charge. He had served as Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs, being stationed most of the time at Point 8t. Charles, Montreal, TAYLOR.—At Grand Pass, Mo., July 25, 1962, Joseph Taylor. He served in an Ohio heavy artillery regiment, and was a member of Arthur Crockett Post, at Malta Bend, Mo. A widow and two daughters survive. WIMER.—At Humington, Pa., July 25, 1962, Thom. as M. Wimer, Co. D. 192d Pa., aged 60 years. Comrade Wilner was twice Commander of Winfield Scott Post, No. 4, Department of North Dakota, Steele, N. D.

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# Indian Wars. Confederate Service. Desertion.

Act of June 27, 1902, extends the Indian Wars service-pension act of July 27, 1892, to various Indian wars prior to 1860, not included in former act. Widows entitled if not remarried.

Send for free copy of law. Joint Resolution of July 1, 1902, construes pension act of June 27, 1890, to extend to certain ex-Confederates who enlisted in Union service before Jan. 1, 1865.

The above resolution also render pensionable certain soldiers and sailors of war of rebellion who deserted and enlisted in another organization from which they were honorably discharged after six months or more of faithful service.

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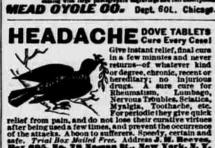
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897. We adopt a somewhat unusual course in calling attention to the announcement of Mesars. Butto & Phillips, which reappears in nucleer column of this issue. Not only in receive they been successful as practitioners, but their personal war record gives an mesers. States & Fallipa, which reappears in avoither column of this issue. Not only have they been successful as practitioners, but their personal war record gives an additional interest to their career. The fact that they are both veteram naturally had a bearing upon the success they have achieved professionally in the special line of practice to which they have devoted their efforts. Both members of the firm have had the advantage of long service in responsible positions in the Pension Bureau.

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6. Articles of Agreement.
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11. Power of Attorney and Articles of Agreement combined.

12. Declaration for a Rerating of an In-

alid Pension.

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ision, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1500.
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